

Mr. Davies proposed the following amendment:

There shall be no increase in the present rates for three years, and afterwards a vote of five-sixths of the stock be required to effect any change.

Mr. Atherton thought the whole of the telephone would be in the hands of the Government before 10 years had elapsed.

Mr. Louissou thought it would be better to stick to the 10 years.

Mr. Davies said they ought not to forget that this company is not yet in operation, and when it is put in operation there may be some inconvenience about it. He would like to avoid anything like rivalry so long as they accomplish the object they originally had in view and should rivalry eventually force this company to give up, why then they would simply have to pay higher, instead of lower, rates, as it would put the whole thing in the hands of monopolists. He thought they ought to show a disposition to come to terms something with a flavor of conciliation about it.

Mr. P. C. Jones, Jr., agreed with Mr. Davies. They did not know anything about improvements at present. In the course of years they may desire to adopt those improvements. He thought that five-sixths of the shares would regulate affairs, and furthermore he was of opinion that 10 years was a mistake.

Mr. Cartwright said the tendency was to cheapen the rates. Shares of the Bell Telephone had been down very low but they were now held at \$60 stiff. The present rates pay fair dividends on the capital.

The amendment was then put to the vote and lost. The original motion was carried by a show of hands, 42 to 12, the majority comprising some of the largest shareholders.

Mr. Frank Brown asked if the proposition was rejected would the Mutual Telephone Co. then go ahead. He was answered, "yes."

Mr. Cartwright said it would be necessary for them to increase their capital.

The Chairman said that when the original prospectus was issued, the directors had no idea of building. They thought they would rent premises, but that had been found impracticable for several reasons. While one place would answer for certain purposes, for others it would not. Such an institution with a short lease is a mistake. The Bell Telephone Company were hanging on to their present premises not knowing when they would have to remove. This company had now a lot. The directors had unanimously agreed to buy it. The better the building they put upon it, the better rents they would receive for the lower part. He believed that in three or four years they would have no rent to pay as it would all be paid by the tenants. The cost of this building was never taken into consideration at the outset, it would therefore be necessary to increase the capital as proposed. For that reason he had drawn up the following resolutions:

1st: That the directors be instructed to give the Minister of the Interior the notice required by the Charter, of the increase of the capital.

2nd: That the directors should in due time give notice for the taking of the stock and issue the stock when taken.

3rd: That the old rule of the company, not to allow any one subscriber to have more than 20 shares, be continued.

Mr. Cartwright moved that the meeting adjourn. Carried.

CORRESPONDENCE.

We do not hold ourselves responsible for the statements made, or opinions expressed by our correspondents.

MR. EDITOR:—Having taken some interest in the "afterglow," or red sunsets, and having read what scientists and others have had to say on the subject, it appears to me that they have all neglected to observe if there was any diminution of the light of the moon and large stars as they rose in the East or set in the west. Having carefully watched the rising and setting of the moon and the larger stars, I have failed to detect any appearance of a glow otherwise than that caused by the natural state of the atmosphere. This may be explained by there not being light sufficient to illumine the atoms floating in the upper atmosphere. This wonderful phenomena has occupied much of the study of scientific and the thinking portion of the civilized world, and they all seem to arrive at no definite conclusion of what is the cause other than the volcanic eruptions sending gases into the upper regions of our atmosphere. It is well known that all gases that have a mineral base, are composed of solid atoms, no matter how minute, and by combination with re-agents are precipitated.

And by the powerful light of the sun, these atoms, floating as it were on our atmosphere may become illuminated and produce the optic phenomena that has been observed for the past six months.

When one comes to theorise there can be no possible means for there ever to be a definite result arrived at, for what cannot be proved by facts or demonstrated by figures. One man's theory is about as good as another. When a thinking man sees anything out of the natural order of things, his ever busy brain is set to work to solve the mystery and show a cause for any unusual disturbance in the heavens above or on the earth beneath his feet, for what he stands on is more of a

mystery to man than the heavens above him. There he can gaze until the dimmest nebular light reaches him; all beyond is left to imagination, for there was no beginning and consequently no end to space.

Whatever this afterglow is or may be, we are as well informed of it now as ever man will be. We may assign this or that reason for the wonderful lights in the mornings and evenings. There it has been for us to speculate upon and show how much we want to know about it. But has not the speculative mind given it some connection with the late cometary visitations. Some do and others do not. Have they not disturbed the normal condition of our solar system electrically, or left some other cometary matter with our sun to dispose of or have they not robbed the sun of its constant parts—disturbed the law that govern our little village of the universe consisting of a sun and its attendant satellites.

May not these cometary tramps have had something to do with the terrible earthquakes that have shaken this globe during the past year. More than one half the surface of the earth has been shaken with great volcanic eruptions from the Bay of Naples to Java, from Java to Kamskatka, from there to the Kurile Islands or Cook's Inlet in Alaska. Man may naturally ask the cause of all this unusual disturbance.

The answer I do not know. These are my views of the afterglow and its solution.

Honolulu, April 2, 1884. W. E. W.

MR. EDITOR:—I am not in the habit of slinging ink, but when I saw a letter in the *Gazette* this morning, signed under the nom de plume "Traveler," and headed Wailuku, wondering at the same time in my mind who the distinguished traveler of importance can be, the editors hardly having reached there, I am compelled to come forward with the suggestion that it might be beneficial for the *Gazette* correspondent and critic to travel before commenting upon matters of which he is entirely ignorant.

Who the Wailuku lady are that go to Lahaina in 2.15 and do not kill their horses I do not know, but the satirical sneer about horse killing I accept for what it is worth.

One of the mounted policemen killed a horse through gross carelessness, and if for the moment I could imagine the Wailuku correspondent a traveler, his absence might atone for his ignorance of the cause of the horse in question having been foundered. That the man had his commission revoked by the Governor and was dismissed from the force by the decision of the Attorney-General, this may be news for Viator.

With reference to the men sleeping and having their carbines abstracted, there are always two sides to a story.

Unless men have proper supervision they are bound to transgress in every country. My personal experience is limited to India, Africa, and England. "Traveler" no doubt holds different views.

"Traveler" does not state how many hours the men had been placed down on the beach at Kahului, how many videttes had been posted? who posted them? what officer visited them? and was responsible.

The infallibility of a native Hawaiian is no more to be credited than that of a foreigner, but if instructed and trained by any one who knows what he attempts to instruct I maintain that the native is no fool, but is certainly placed in a very false position through the ignorance of foreigners who are over them. As an instance, Mr. Editor, you have only to refer to the late competition for Mr. P. C. Jones' prize for book-keeping, the native was to the front. I quote from "Traveler's" letter, "on the whole they are as valuable an adjunct to the executive of Maui as the brilliant one in whose brains originated the idea of mounted police for Hawaii is to the Government."

If the executive of Maui is on a par with that on Hawaii as described by a *Gazette* reporter in to-day's paper, a resident of Kohala, Hawaii (and not a traveler), although far be it for me to hazard such a postulate, I agree with Traveler on this point, they would be a useless adjunct. But his concluding remarks as to the ratio the brains of a man bear to the government, I am too dense to arrive at the solution.

A slap in the eye may be intended for the Prime Minister but it falls very flat, as the idea originated from a gentleman who held office here as Attorney-General, a Mr. Armstrong, a "traveler" who accompanied the King round the world.

The Wailuku "traveler" may not have been here at the time but in his remarks on coinage he gives himself away, by writing our merchants will have to do, etc., etc., tending to show that he is only an inter-island traveler, and may be served up in the daily hash of grumblers who see humps on every body else's back except their own.

Apologizing for asking you to publish.

I am, Sir,

A. BURRELL-HAYLEY,
Late Eleventh Prince Albert's Hussars.

THINGS IN GENERAL.

It is always pleasing to a scribbler of occasional notes, like myself, to be noticed and criticized by a brother scribbler, but to have a whole paragraph reproduced and commented

upon in the "omnipotent" *Press* is too flattering to pass unnoticed. To use a slangy phrase, "it breaks me all up." My incognito is evidently displeasing to the gentleman who is supposed to be the author of "things wise and otherwise" most of which, I regret to say are as formerly characterized by the *Gazette* "otherwise," and he falls back upon his nefarious practice of having a ding at Mr. Gibson. I feel proud that my paragraph annoyed the visitors touched the scurrilous scribbler in a tender place and that he so readily picked up and donned the cap that fit his head.

The Calendar for the ensuing term of the Supreme Court, as presented in to-day's (Monday's) daily ADVERTISER is of a most formidable character. In the criminal list, the Hawaiians, I am pleased to observe, play but a small part, and their respective crimes, though requiring commitment, are of a comparatively trivial character. Of the 11 Foreign Criminal cases, 10 are comprised of Chinese defendants, including gaming, larceny, burglary, assault with a deadly weapon, possession of opium, and gross cheat. This is, to say the least, a bad augury. With an increasing Chinese population, it portends an increase in crime. Several of these Chinamen who are committed, are, I am informed, old offenders. The question, therefore, naturally arises, are the terms of imprisonment and the treatment of convicts whilst in prison, of a nature to have the effect of producing any diminution in crime. I think not; and I am further of opinion that special punishments ought to be provided for special offences.

In certain circles there was a feeling of indignation at the recent flogging that was administered to one Moa, a refractory prisoner. I was pleased to read in one of your editorials of last week a satisfactory explanation of this castigation. To satisfy my curiosity, I made further inquiries into this matter and can fully corroborate all that you stated. On the 26th June 1881, Moa was sentenced to nine months' imprisonment and a fine of \$10 for larceny. On 21st May, 1883, he was fined \$5 for drunkenness and also \$5 for assault and battery. On the 9th January, 1884, he was sentenced by the Supreme Court to two years' imprisonment for larceny of money from a Government mail bag, and costs \$69.25. It is evident he is a hardened criminal and for his insolence to a gentleman who is performing a contract to erect a building for the Government he was justly punished.

In Sydney it has been found beneficial to sentence "larrikins" to a flogging for assaulting Chinese in the streets, and I am of opinion that it would be equally desirable that ruffians of all kinds in this country should be flogged for certain offences. The rattan, or "cat," would in one month do more to suppress crime amongst a certain class than any number of years imprisonment in the establishment on the reef where they are well fed and not overworked.

So the tourists, or a large proportion of them, are going away by the S. S. Alameda. Their impressions of the Islands and the people are favorable, as far as I have learnt, but I suppose, as is the custom, their views will not be fully set forth until they settle down "at home" and take up the pen to fill up the columns of some local journal. That is the usual medium by which the tourist generally makes known what he thinks of the Islands.

The "Scene in the Police Court," on Saturday morning last, was certainly an event worthy of record, and it was pleasing to learn that the Counsel for the defence considered it a "happy augury." For such a remark to come from that gentleman it was rather an anomaly. So far the public have had no intimation of his retiring from the criminal practice, and he has so closely identified himself with the Honolulu Police Court, that the circle would not be complete without his daily appearance.

So the public are at last to be accommodated with an evening paper. The notice to this effect which I read in the *Bulletin* is very flattering—to itself. The writer of the "pull" pretends to know more about the business of the ADVERTISER than he does of his

own. It is certainly not journalistic etiquette whilst presenting a salutatory on one's own behalf to speak deprecatingly of one's neighbor. Shakespeare says,

"The better to hear the less we know,
Than to those we know not of."

If your contemporary "by the most economical management" succeeded in "paying its way and nothing more" as a morning sheet, I hope for the sake of the proprietor that it will do a little better as an evening paper. He who claims to have been first in field as a morning daily, is the first to get out of it. Can it be that the day, April 1st, has anything to do with the change?

So the circus has gone for a while. The newspaper criticisms were very favorable towards the company, and though it was Lenten Season, Mr. Sherman seems well satisfied with the patronage he received.

The Supreme Court will either have to hurry through its business during the coming term or accept of the alternative of moving upstairs for a week or ten days. The Legislature assembles three weeks from next Saturday, which will hardly allow of the legal work being completed by that time.

The rainy season is well nigh over but taking it all round, it has not been a very wet one. It is hoped that the balance of the rain will be distributed at intervals during the coming summer months. It would be preferable to the long drought that we had last year.

CROWQUILL.

THE AGRICULTURIST

THE "CATTLE PULL"

What the race track is to many agricultural gatherings, the "cattle pull" is to not a few New England fairs, and well it may be. The go-ahead Westerners are in content with the slow ox teams, the more speedy horse, and machinery worked by horses, better suit their broad plains and their ideas. On the great pasture a steer is looked upon for the amount of round and sirloin steaks he will furnish, the dollars he will balance on the scales in the cattle pen and slaughter yards. Imagine a Maine boy telling his Western friend that his steers had gained six inches in girth, and earned their living while doing so! To the latter, the idea of a steer being compelled to earn his board is scarcely comprehensible. But in much of New England, especially among the pine trees of Maine, working oxen are appreciated, and at the shows dispute the claim to public attention with the fast horse that absorbs so large a share of admiration in other sections. Hence the "cattle pull" is a feature in most agricultural exhibitions at the far East. It is a novel and interesting sight to one witnessing it for the first time—the level sward set off by a rope, and surrounded by an eager throng of anxious farmers discussing the points and merits of a favorite yoke of oxen, attached or to be attached to a drag weighted with tons of granite slabs. The question to be decided is, which oxen, or whose, is to carry off the palm, by moving the ponderous load the greatest number of measured feet and inches—in other words, which breed, what strain, what feeding and care, what training, have produced oxen that can supply the most strength when put to accurate comparative tests. The trials are of single pairs, and with several teams to show how they will pull together, an important point often.

You see the committee man mount the stand, and he calls out to be heard by the vast throng. "These cattle are owned by John Martin; girth, seven feet; weight of load, eight thousand five hundred pounds." At the word, the animals, as if conscious of their importance, and that their own credit and that of their owner is at stake, put forth giant efforts. "Fifty-six feet four inches" is announced. Half a dozen men add their weight to the load. "Twenty-three feet nine inches" is recorded. Another yoke takes its turn, but not yet trained to pull at command, and when unhitched, the load has not advanced an inch.

At last autumn's fair of York county, at Buxton, Me., an old dispute was to be settled between two farmers' yokes, one of which had been victorious at the N. E. Fair, and the other at the Eastern Maine State Fair. Both yokes were Buxton cattle; both girthed 7ft 3in, and never had "St. Julian," or "Jay Eye See" more ardent adherents than these bovines. The enormous load of over five tons (10,500lb) was to be pulled over a grass stubble by a chain. The record of the victors was—Twenty-four feet in twenty pulls! (Colonial paper.)

CROSS-BRED FOWLS.

Many poultry raisers pay but little attention to crosses, and they are sometimes worthless if not properly made. Across of the Brahma cock and Leghorn hen is a very different one from that of the Leghorn cock and Brahma hen, not only in size, form, and exterior characteristics, but also in laying qualities. If the object be the production of eggs alone, the Leghorns, Hamburgs, Polands, Houdans, and black Spanish, are more suitable. But in looking over the list it is well to consider that each breed possesses advantages and disadvantages. The Black Spanish lay very large eggs, but the birds are almost worthless for market when their usefulness is over. The Polish and Houdans are crested, which is an objection when the season is wet, though both breeds are excellent layers, the latter being a splendid market fowl. The Hamburgs are the most beautiful, but rather tender, while the Leghorns are liable to have their very large combs frozen in winter. These breeds are all non-sitters, and the eggs laid by them are white, without a shade of colour.

Crossing fowls enables us to combine the merits of different breeds. The Brahma has a very small comb, is heavily feathered, and grows to a large size. By crossing this breed with the Leghorn, we reduce the comb of the latter, increase the size of the body, and afford heavier feathering. The crossed fowl will sit, though the propensity is not so strong as in the pure Brahma, and the good qualities of both breeds are blended. A cross of the Brown Leghorn and Patridge Cochins permits of uniformity of colour, and makes a superb fowl for all purposes. The Houdan answers excellently for crossing on large coarse hens, the offspring usually being larger than either of their parents. When two non-sitting breeds are crossed, such as Leghorns and Hamburgs, the result is sometimes persistent sitters. An excellent cross is to use Langshan cockerel with large common hens, the pullets from which are mated with a Houdan cockerel. This gives a hardy, early maturing, large-bodied fowl, and if a Plymouth Rock cockerel be used the succeeding season it will be an advantage. The Langshan is the earliest maturing of any of the Asiatics, but has dark legs, which are considered objectionable by some. For plumpness of body, yellow legs, and hardness, the new breed—the Wyandottes (formerly American Sebrights) are equal to any. They are nearly as large in size as the Plymouth Rocks. Crossed fowls do not produce uniform chicks. A pure blooded cockerel must always be mated with crossed pullets. If this is not done, the chicks hatched from the crossed stock will be of different colours, shades and sizes, as they usually revert to different ancestors. Sandy soil is the best for the feather-legged breeds. Plenty of room in the coops should always be allowed, without regard to the breed of fowl. [From an Exchange.]

THE SUGAR MARKET.

The S. F. *Commercial Herald*, of the 6th March, gives in detail the ups and downs of the leading brands of refined sugar since January 1st, 1880, and comments on the same in the following terms:

"It will now be seen that sugar is lower now than it has been in three years— $\frac{1}{4}$ cent lower than at any time during the interval. The changes have not been equal in all descriptions as compared with January 1, 1880. Cube is a cent and a half lower, while Golden C is a cent lower. The highest price during the interval was 13 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents for Cube on June 4, 1881. Since that time, for a short period in 1881